

The Raleigh Daily News.

JORDAN STONE, Managing Editor.
SAM'L T. WILLIAMS, Political Editor.
SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1873.

SHALL NORTH CAROLINA BE REPRESENTED AT VIENNA?

This question is now being discussed by some of our State exchanges.

We have no reference now to the gentlemen who have been appointed honorary commissioners to Vienna by Gov. Caldwell.

We have no reference to individual citizens of our State who may attend the grand exposition from motives of curiosity or for their own pleasure and instruction.

But we ask, shall the State of North Carolina be represented at Vienna? By the State we mean the State's resources—her productions, her mineral wealth, her advantages of climate and soil and her manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural interests.

It is useless to send representatives to Vienna unless they go there with the purpose of benefiting the State and our whole people.

We want Professor Kerr to go, but we want him to take with him a full supply of specimens of our resources. We want him to lay before the world the advantages which North Carolina offers to emigrants in search of comfortable homes. We want him to make an exhibition worthy of the State—of its exhaustless mineral wealth—of its magnificent mountain scenery—of its unequalled water power in the West—of its fertile soil in the East—of its salubrious climate—and of its varied productions.

If Professor Kerr, as we understand it is his purpose to do, shall represent the State creditably and truly at Vienna, we can reasonably anticipate the most advantageous results from his trip.

We understand he is preparing a large map of the State which will be engraved and sent over expressly for the exhibition, and which will show at a glance the advantages and peculiarities of every section of North Carolina.

Specimens of our resources should accompany this map, and Prof. Kerr should be at Vienna in person to give reliable and full explanations of the map and specimens to be sent, and to answer all questions that are asked concerning the State, by those whose curiosity may be excited by an inspection of the articles on exhibition.

THE HOMESTEAD, AGAIN.

Delay not, delay not, the hour draws near when the sheriff will levy on all you old home.

Go at once into bankruptcy and save your old home.

From the grasp of your debtors for all time to come.

—Concord Sun.

The above may be good poetry, but it is not sound advice, according to the opinion of another of our State exchanges, as the following in regard to our Homestead law will show:

"We told the people time and again that it, (the Homestead law) was unconstitutional, and would be so declared when brought up to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision, and although we are no lawyer, we now tell them again, that the amendatory bankruptcy Act, allowing to bankrupts the State homestead on old debts is unconstitutional, and will be so declared when tested, and we ask their attention to the following weighty words taken from the decision in proof of our opinion:

"Congress cannot, by authorization of ratification, give the slightest effect to a State law or Constitution in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. That instrument is above and beyond the power of Congress and the States, and is alike obligatory upon both."

The amendatory bankruptcy Act is in direct conflict with this decision, and was passed on purpose to give authorization to State laws in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and it is a waste of money to go into bankruptcy with the belief that the bankruptcy will get the benefit of the State Homestead on old debts."

On yesterday, we raised the question as to whether or not the Homestead exemptions allowed by article tenth of our State Constitution could be legally set aside by the assignee of the bankrupt, against debts contracted before the adoption of the Constitution?

The best opinion among our lawyers seems to be that these exemptions will be allowed against all debts in the Bankruptcy Court, on the ground that the Constitution of the United States, while it prohibits a State from passing a law impairing the obligation of contracts, does not prohibit Congress under the power to pass a bankruptcy Act, from allowing exemptions against prior debts.

The point is a mooted one, and will present an important question of law.

How the Supreme Court of the United States will decide in the premises we think is a matter of some doubt, and therefore we cannot recommend bankruptcy as a certain and final relief for debts contracted before the 3rd day of July, 1868—the day the present State Government went into effect.

HALL'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Read the thrilling narrative by the survivors of Capt. Hall's Arctic expedition, published in full, in our dispatches this morning.

The statements of the sufferings of the crew, of the death of Capt. Hall and the loss of the Polar are given in detail and will be read with interest by the public. Later dispatches throw a doubt upon the accounts concerning the loss of the Polar but confirm the report of Hall's death.

FEDERAL TROOPS ADVANCING TO THE RESCUE.

Gen. Emory has sent another detachment of Federal troops to Brashear city. The situation is otherwise unchanged in Louisiana. It is rumored that De Blanche has left St. Martinsville.

ANOTHER MODOC VICTORY.

Our dispatches to-day report another Modoc victory.

Capt. Jack has recently captured a supply of quartermaster's stores, including wagons, mules, horses, &c., and wounded three of the United States troops.

It is stated that the Modocs have left the lava beds. We doubt it.

SLEEP—ITS IMPORTANCE.

We call attention to an article in another column from the pen of Dr. Charles F. Deems, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, on the subject of sleep.

It is evident that Dr. Deems has given the subject careful thought, and his suggestions deserve the serious consideration of our readers.

He thinks every person ought to sleep at least eight hours out of twenty-four, and the warnings pointed out to those who keep late hours and rise early for the next day's work, are solemn, and should be heeded.

SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS.

The Concord Sun makes the following offer in regard to defraying Professor Kerr's expenses to Vienna:

"We see it stated that the amount necessary to defray the expenses of Professor Kerr, as Commissioner from North Carolina, to the Vienna Exposition, will be about six hundred dollars. We offer to be one of twenty who will advance thirty dollars each, for the payment of his expenses, the money to be forwarded to Raleigh as soon as it can be ascertained that the amount is correct. We certainly think that there can be no doubt of the amount being raised in this way. We regard Professor Kerr's visit as one of the greatest importance to our State. If he should induce only half dozen emigrants of the right class, to make their homes in our midst, it would more than pay for the amount of his expenses. We have in North Carolina a wealth in mineral deposits that need only to be developed to make her in this respect second to none in the Union."

We have as fertile lands as there can be found anywhere adapted to the culture of the Cereals, Tobacco, and the great staple, Cotton. Our eastern country furnishes naval stores to the world, and the west now being tapped by railroads, offers to stock-raisers, advantages not to be had this side of the Mississippi, and water-power sufficient to run all the spindles in the United States, and the only measure now necessary to make North Carolina what she ought to be, is the right class of emigrants."

We endorse the following from the State Agricultural Journal on "North Carolina at the Great Exhibition:"

There is no provision to have our State represented at the Vienna Exposition this Summer by a scientific man, and yet, we have reason to hope we will be represented, by our worthy State Geologist, and "as it is never too late to do good," the Legislature when it meets should make an appropriation to pay all Prof. Kerr's expenses to and from Vienna. This would be but an act of justice. We are more favored by Geographical situation and natural resources than any people on the globe, and we want the world, especially Europe, to know this, that they may appreciate our section and send their capital and enterprise to develop our wealth. Ours is a great State, but we make a mistake in keeping our riches to ourselves. We are too modest. We know our resources and content ourselves with the knowledge only. We do not keep pace with the progress of the age. This course has been pursued long enough to convince us it is neither wise, practical, or profitable, and we hope by the intelligent people of the State, in the future, it will be abandoned. Let the world know the mineral and productive resources of the old North State. Let us send to Vienna specimens of the rich ores within and samples of the crops grown upon our soil. We want intelligent population, enterprise and capital in every section of the State.

On the subject of Sunday Schools, the North Carolina Christian Advocate thus concludes an eloquent argument:

It is said the drums of England beat round the world. On the British empire the sun never sets, and the camp-fires of the British army girdle the world with a belt of light. Witness her influence in the affairs of nations! When England speaks the nations listen. When the lion roars the earth trembles! Influence! Power!

We imagine that kindred to this would be the effect of a Sunday school empire in the moral world—beginning at Wales and unrolling its banner upon every hill top, until, like the drum-beat of England, its bells would ring round the world. Then would crime disappear, and fidelity take its flight into the region of shame. The criminal dockets of the courts would be clear. The camp-fires of the Sunday school army would encircle the earth with a haze of moral light, and as the song of the hosts died away upon the still evening air would we hear the echo from a thousand hills, "On earth peace! Good will toward men."

On the subject of "Temperance Among the Colored People" the Spirit of the Age rejoices to learn of the movement among colored men to organize lodges of Good Templars, but says they must be kept separate from the Good Templar lodges organized by the whites. The Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T. in North Carolina does not allow the initiation of a colored person into any lodge working under its jurisdiction.

The Robertson says that Judge Dick expresses the opinion that the Enforcement Act of Congress will be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Robertson adds:

The act was passed as a mere political

cal expedient, and having served its purpose it is now to be conveniently laid aside among the rubbish of the late political campaign. The outrages have been committed under it, however, cannot now be repaired. The record of them will remain as a monument of infamy the disgrace of which can never be effaced from the history of this corrupt and besotted administration.

The Henderson Tribune argues on both sides of the credit system and says: "We believe the time will come when all laws for the collection of debts will be repealed, and we say let it come; the sooner the better."

The Pee Dee Herald thinks the difference among the Republicans in Spain are on account of frivolous causes.

The Salisbury Watchman on the subject of the Modocs says the greatest criminals are those who as Government agents have been robbing the Indians. It says "if Grant would recall these rascals, the Indians would be less troublesome."

The Wilmington Journal publishes with editorial comments, "a beautiful and timely letter" from the late Chief Justice Chase, written at Raleigh, N. C., on June 10th, 1869, in which occurs the following magnificent sentiment:

"I have no sympathy with the spirit which refuses to strew flowers upon the graves of the dead soldiers who fought against the side I took; and I am glad to know there was no spirit among those who joined in decorating the graves of the soldiers of the Union who lie buried at Magnolia Cemetery. The Magnolia lavishes its perfumes as freely, the pleasant air breathes as softly and the warm sun shines as brightly over Confederate as over Union graves."

The Wilmington Post pays a one column tribute to the memory of the late Chief Justice.

The Wilmington Star on "The Farmers of Illinois and Railroads," has a good leader, with sound views forcibly put. On the subject of the Provisional Republic in France, the Star says Thiers is not a genius.

The Kinston Gazette is very forcibly impressed with the taste, learning and push apparent in most of its State exchanges. We concur with the Gazette in this compliment to the North Carolina press.

We believe the country newspapers published in North Carolina will compare in ability and merit with those of any State in the Union, notwithstanding a large majority of the Editors are young men.

The Rocky Mount Mail pays a well-written tribute to the memory of the late Commodore Smith, who was commander of the ill-fated Congress in the Hampton Roads fight, when the Merrimack under the gallant Buchanan won for the infant Confederate navy "the laurel wreath of undying renown."

The Mail says: "Commodore Smith was a federal naval officer, and though he fought on the other side and assisted in the smugulation of our people, still we are willing to accord merit to valor and think well of one who conscientiously defended the flag of his country."

The Battleboro Advance does not appear this week—having bought a new press, but will resume its hebdomadal visits next week in an enlarged and improved form. It is rapidly advancing in prosperity and circulation.

The Salem Press advised the people three years ago not to rely too much upon the Homestead law as a final relief from indebtedness. That paper doubts the propriety of seeking relief in bankruptcy.

The Statesville American compliments the energy displayed by the New York Herald in its Vienna correspondence.

The Wilson Plaindealer gives the romantic story concerning Napoleon III, which represents the dead Emperor as alive and traveling in disguise in France.

The Charlotte Observer discusses "Rotation in Office." That paper does not believe in "sweeping changes," but thinks that honest, efficient, capable men should be kept in office—"only inefficient officers ought to be discharged."

Gen. W. W. Halleck left an estate valued at \$480,785.

TO THE BEREAVED

WHITE LAW CROWDER are prepared to furnish

TOMB STONES

of all kinds, as cheap and as neat as any other establishment in the Southern States. Having been at the business of carving and engraving marble forty-four years, we consider ourselves equal to any in the Union.

All orders or communications punctually attended to.

WHITE LAW & CROWDER,

Corner Blount and Morgan streets, Raleigh, N. C.

N. B.—I sincerely hope the new firm will meet with success, if we are worthy of patronage. Respectfully, W. C. CROWDER, formerly of Warren county, N. C. apr28-6m

NEW BOOKS

Just received

1. Let Methodists Hymns.

1. Mary's Geographical.

1. Initial paper.

1. Baptist Hymns.

Call soon. oct2-6m

20 BARRELS "A" SUGAR,

10 Barrels extra C Sugar,

10 " " " " " " " "

Crushed and Powdered Sugar,

at

LEACH BROS.

IN STORE

400 Bushels Botted Meal,

500 " " " " " "

500 " " " " " "

500 " " " " " "

at

GILHAM'S "COTTON" FERTILIZER.

PATENTED.



Is the only fertilizer, (excepting Peruvian Guano), in the United States, (to our knowledge), that is sold

STRICTLY ON A CASH BASIS!

This CELEBRATED "COTTON FERTILIZER" has won such a marked and extensive reputation throughout the cotton growing region of North Carolina and Virginia, that the Manufacturers, (the "SOUTHERN FERTILIZING CO." at Richmond, Va.), cannot do more than supply the

ENTIRE CASH DEMAND FOR THE ARTICLE.

Planters who will need small quantities, for second application to their crops, would do well to send in their orders AT ONCE, as we have now a very small lot on hand, which is closing out rapidly. THIS FERTILIZER IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH!

SOLE TERMS:

\$80.00 per Ton of 2,000 lbs., cash—at our warehouse in Norfolk, Va. Drayage from a warehouse \$5c. per Ton, additional.

Freight to destination to be paid by party ordering.

C. W. GRANDY & SONS, COTTON FACTORS, NORFOLK, VA.

Special Agents of the Company for Eastern and Middle North Carolina, and Southern Virginia.

May 4-D&W1w

GUANO! GUANO!! GUANO!!!

BUY THE BEST

SOLUBLE SEA ISLAND GUANO!

State Fair Premium at Wilmington for the Largest Amount of Cotton to an Acre.

GOLDSBORO, Wayne County, N. C., November 23rd, 1872.

JOHN H. POWELL, Esq.,

DEAR SIR—The Soluble Sea Island Guano purchased of you this season was used by the side of three others, and has given me more satisfaction than any of the others. The Soluble Sea Island Guano was the one used upon the acre of land upon which my son raised the cotton upon which he took his State premium for the greatest amount of cotton to an acre; and I am informed by the Chairman of the Committee that had he entered for the largest amount of cotton to the acre, premiums open to all acres, he would have also taken that premium, beating all 150 lbs. I am better pleased with it than any other Guano I have ever used on cotton, and I shall use it in preference to others next season for my cotton crop.

ALSO EIGHT PREMIUMS AT WAYNE COUNTY FAIR.

The Amount of Seed Cotton made on an Acre of Upland by Mr. Granger was Three Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-three Pounds.

EDGEcombe COUNTY, N. C., December 12th, 1872.

Messrs. R. W. L. RAISIN & Co., Baltimore:

I bought of Messrs. Branch, Herbert & Co., last Spring, one ton of your Soluble Sea Island Guano for myself and three tons for other parties, and I find them all well pleased with it, and say it is the best Guano, and paid them better than any they ever used. The ton I used myself was put in cotton by the side of two other guanos, and am willing to say that I should buy the Soluble Sea Island Guano in preference to any that I have used since the war.

Very respectfully, J. R. GREEN.

SEILMA, N. C., November 12th, 1872.

W. H. AVERA, Esq.,

DEAR SIR—The Soluble Sea Island Guano more than met my expectations. I consider it equal to Peruvian for cotton. It paid me over 100 per cent. I more than doubled the crop. My neighbors who bought it, are highly pleased, and will use it in preference to any other when it can be had. Hope you will keep a supply the coming Spring.

Truly yours, R. HARE.

LOUISBURG, N. C., December 4th, 1872.

E. W. FULLER, Esq.,

DEAR SIR—I tested your Guano this year, and the results, I will use it on my whole cotton crop next year.

Yours, &c., ELLIS MALONE.

HENDERSON, Granville County, N. C., November 20th 1872.

To S. J. FAHMAN:

The Soluble Sea Island Guano purchased of you was used on tobacco and cotton by me by the side of Peruvian Guano, Stone Island &c. I like it much better than either, and I observed a marked difference in favor of the Sea Island Guano in the future.

S. S. ROYSTER.

HENDERSON, Granville county.

HENRY BURELL, Esq., has stated to us that he made a test this present year's tobacco crop, using two other higher-priced guanos, but is convinced that the Soluble Sea Island Guano is the cheapest guano he has ever purchased, and shall use it again.

YANCEYVILLE, Caswell County, N. C. December 6th, 1872.

Captain W. P. ROBINSON,

DEAR SIR—In reply to your inquiry as to how I liked the Sea Island Guano I got of you, I wish to say that I applied it, 200 pounds to the acre, alongside of Peruvian, Pacific Guano and Gilham's Tobacco Fertilizer in equal quantities; it stands the drought better than either of the above fertilizers. It matured better on the hill and cured better and more yellow than either of the other fertilizers. It is a splendid fertilizer and I expect to use it next season.

Yours, respectfully, MARCELLUS MIMMS.

WILSON, N. C., January 11th, 1873.

Messrs. HARRISS & BLACKWELL:

GENTS—I used this season, on my cotton crops about 15 tons of your Soluble Sea Island Guano, testing it by the side of Guano and Vegetator, and up to the time of the heavy washing rains last of June, I was equally pleased with its action as of the Guano and better pleased than with the Vegetator.

G. W. BAREFOOT, by J. J. B.

Circular of eight pages of Certificates at

WILLIAM C. STONACH'S,

AGENT AT RALEIGH.

BROWN'S MUSEUM

Fayetteville Street.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods and Yankee Notions,

COR. BANK & SYCAMORE STS,

Petersburg, Va.

SPRING TRADE, 1873.

We take pleasure in inviting the the attention of the

MERCHANTS OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA

In short, a full stock of everything to be found in a

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

is now arriving at

Brown's Museum or Emporium of Fancy Goods.

The AVIARY has been recently restocked with Canaries, Gold and Bull Finches, Java Sparrows, South American Parrots, and the American Mocking and Red Birds.

Just received. Also a large lot of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Daily arrivals of Fruits and Confectionery. Large stock of Toys and China Goods selling at cost. For anything and everything go to

NAT. L. BROWN'S.

WINE! WINE!

We have just received a fine lot

Opporto Port.

Florio Madeira.

Marsailles Sherry.

These are imported Wines.

may 1-17

G. T. STONACH & BRO.

RABBIT SKINS WANTED.

I want to buy "10 million," more or less of Rabbit Skins, and solicit applications from those who can supply large lots.

J. LABLAUX, Ridgeway, N. C.

mch28-17

THE WEED SEWING MACHINE

Why is the Weed Sewing Machine bound to please all the ladies?

Because it is the best feller in the world

is 15-17

DRESS GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Just received at

mch26-17

DAVIS, DRAKE & CO'S.

REMOVAL.

BETTS, ALLEN & CO. have moved their

Sash, Door and Blind Factory

to the lot of the old Bayonet Factory, on

the line of the R. & O. Railroad, at the

northern terminus of Dawson street, where

they will be pleased to see their old friends

and customers.

Apr28-1m

NOVELTY AND EXCELSIOR

The Best

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

They save labor. They save time. They

save clothes. They save money. For

family, Hotel and Laundry purposes,

Strong, durable and will last a lifetime.

For Sale by

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

Stoves, Hardware and Cutlery, Paints,

Wagon and Buggy Materials, Sole

Agents for the celebrated

Bullock Cotton Hoe,

Fisher Building.

apr28-17

NOTICE

Having sold out our entire Stock of

Groceries, &c., to Messrs. R. F. Jones & Co.,

we recommend them to the favorable

consideration of our friends and customers.

A. G. LEE & CO.

Raleigh, N. C. April, 1873.

In accordance with the above notice, we

The Raleigh Daily News.

SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1873.

HOW DOES HE SLEEP?

BY CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D.
(Pastor of The Church of the Strangers, New York.)

A man who achieves any great thing in any department of human effort must have assistants in the shape of employees, lieutenants, deputies, marshals—whatever you may choose to call them. He has brain enough to furnish direction to the energy of many men. His success or failure will be due in a large measure to the judiciousness of his selection. He must know his men. They must be capable. They must be faithful. They must have no bad habits.

This last brings me to what I wish to present to my readers.

One of the most important things to know about any man upon whom you are going to place any dependence is, how he sleeps! Sleeplessness may sometimes be involuntary. There may have been some shock to the man's nerves which has made him insomniac; but sleeplessness is more frequently voluntary. Men choose to push their studies or their work into those hours when they should be sleeping. It does not matter for what cause any man may do this; the mere fact of not sleeping spoils his case. He may spend his nights in the theatre, in the study, or in the "contracted meeting." It will make no difference; the result to the body will be the same. The sleep was not had, and for that the man must pay. One man may do with a little less sleep than another; but, as a general rule, if you want a clerk, a lieutenant, a lawyer, a physician, a legislator, a judge, a president, or a pastor, do not trust your interests to any man that does not take on the average eight good, solid hours of sleep out of every twenty-four. Whatever may be his reason for it, if he does not give himself that, he will snap sometime just when you want him to be strong.

The intellectual and moral connections of sleeping have, I think, not been sufficiently appreciated. Men and boys have been praised for "burning the midnight oil." Now, this "midnight oil" is a delusion and a snare. The student who is fast asleep at eleven o'clock every night and is wide awake at seven o'clock every morning is going to surpass another student of the same intellectual ability who goes to bed after twelve and rises before five. In sleep the plate on which the picture is taken is receiving its chemical preparation, and it is plain that that which is the best prepared will take the premium.

Men who are the fastest asleep when they are asleep are the wisest awake when they are awake.

Great workers must be great resters. Every man who has clerks in his employ ought to know what their sleeping habits are. The young man who is up till two, three, and four o'clock in the morning, and must put in his appearance at the bank or store at nine or ten o'clock, and work all day, cannot repeat this process many days without a certain shakiness coming into his system, which he will endeavor to steady by some delusive stimulus. It is in this way that many a young man begins his course to ruin. He need not necessarily have been in bad company. He has lost his sleep; and losing sleep is losing strength and grace.

Here is the outline of the history of a suicide within my own knowledge: A young man—a stranger in New York—in a good situation—in a large boarding-house—pleasant young companions—spends evenings out—goes to midnight parties, from twelve to seven—his nerves disturbed—a little drink—a little mistake in business—another drink—proof from employer—more drink—more mistakes—loss of situation—no help from frivolous companions—money all gone—then credit all gone—then turned out of boarding-house—wandering in the street—mortification—desperation—shoots himself.

Now, it does not always come to this; but all people who are losing sleep are somewhere along this line. They are somewhere in the rapid.

We must begin a reform in this department. "People who call and profess themselves Christians" must refuse to go out in the evening to any amusement, to any entertainment, to any religious exercises, from which they cannot return at ten o'clock, to be in their beds at eleven. The absurd and ruinous custom of guests arriving at nine and ten o'clock and supper being served between eleven and twelve must be opposed. Well-to-do officers and members of the several churches must be made by their pastors to feel that if they give such entertainments they are responsible in a measure for the deleterious results that are to come to the bodies, to the intellects, and to the souls of their guests, young and old. Employees in every department must be made to understand that intelligent men are not going to entrust important matters to the hands of other men who do not sleep. How dare any merchant consider himself a Christian who works his clerks all night and then holds them responsible for the bodily, mental, and moral injury they have sustained, and which reacts upon his interests?

Our religious services, our business, our amusements, our police regulations must all be adjusted to this great necessity of our nature. When the city is governed as it should be, no man will be allowed to make night hideous with loud noises. Not even policemen will be permitted in the dead night, for an hour at a stretch, at the top of their voices, to bawl for the carriages of people who set the laws of health at defiance themselves and will not permit other people to obey them, a custom which is rendering property in the neighborhood of places of amusement unsafe for residences. In this age of rapid transit and accumulated work we must more and more provide for the necessity of sleep.

Instead of asking our acquaintances when we meet the usual question of "How do you do?" we might teach a good lesson by that other question, "How do you sleep?"

JAPANESE SILKS

AT DAVIS, DRAKE & CO'S.

FLOR, FLOUR, FLOUR.

60 Barrels Family, Extra and Superfine Flour.

R. F. JONES & CO.

N. C. HAMS

600 pounds just received at

april 10. G. T. STONACH & BRO.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Weather Probabilities.
WASHINGTON, May 10.—For the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee, northerly and southwesterly winds, higher pressure with generally clear and warmer weather.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

New York Markets.

New York, May 10.—Cotton dull; sales 93 bales. Uplands 19½; Orleans 19½. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—prime little, poorer grades 2 cents lower. Corn steady, moderate business. Pork easier at 17½. Lard firmer. Groceries steady. Naval stores dull. Freight stronger. Cotton—Net receipts 2,250. Gross 2,283. Sales for export to-day none. Last evening 685 bales.

Sales of cotton for future delivery to-day 74,000 bales, as follows: May 18½-11-16; June 18½-12-16; July 18½-13-16; August 18½-14-16.

Money closed 67. Sterling 82. Gold 124½.

18½; Governments and States steady.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 10.—Consols opened at 93½, 94½. Five 8½. Bank rate advanced ½ now 5. Reduction of duty on sugar causes decline, spot 2½ and 6 to 8.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—Cotton steady and firm, demand fair 18½; low middlings 16½; good ordinary 15½; ordinary 12½. Net receipts 587. Gross 1,437; export to Great Britain 3,053; continent 1,340; coast 2,882; sales last evening 5,800; to day 6,000; stock 14,457.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 10.—Cotton quiet, middling 18. Net receipts 11; sales 10; stock 4,357.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Cotton dull, quiet, middling 17½. Net receipts 256; export to coast 20; sales 257; stock 67,741.

BOSTON, May 10.—Cotton steady, 19½; net receipts 10; gross 16; sales 200; stock 12,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Cotton quiet at 10½.

SPECIAL CITY ITEMS.

Lost.—Bank Book, No. 239, National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company. The finder will please return to the office of the Company, cor. Fayetteville and Hargett Streets. MILLIE EDWARDS.

THE CELEBRATED CENTURY is sold at the

saloon of Miller & Nelson's, under Metropolitan Hall, fresh Baltimore Lager Beer, ice cool on draught at all times. apr 28-1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

My wife, ANN HARP, having left my bed and board without just cause, this is to warn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. may 11-11 J. R. HARP.

FOR RENT

For the balance of the year, a conveniently and well arranged HOUSE, with six rooms, near the Deaf and Dumb Institute. Apply to HARRIS VAUGHAN, or to J. H. Nichols & Co's Printing Office, may 10-11

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!

SALES AT AUCTION

BY E. W. THOMASON, Auctioneer.

On Wilmington Street, opposite Exchange Place, Saturday, May 17th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One large close Carriage, extra quality; Two extra Platform Spring Phaetons; One large and elegant family Phaeton; One high spring family Phaeton; One extra light Phaeton.

One close family Carriage. Also 3 fine horses. Sale positive and without reserve. Terms cash. may 10-11

1873. 12TH NUMBER 1873.

State Agricultural Journal.

Ready To-day, May 10th, 1873.

CIRCULATION 2,000.

Contents this Week—

Cultivation of Cotton by Capt. Jas. R. Thigpen.

Letter from the Cape Fear Section and Capt. Thigpen's Reply.

Cultivation of Corn. The Cotton Crop.

The Evil of Impatience.

Drainage Law by J. B. R.

Horticultural Hints. Live Stock.

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